

## THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

### Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use cheap paint. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Anchor," "Morley," "Shipman," "Armstrong & McKelvy," "Southern," "Beymer-Bauman," "Red Seal," "Davis-Chambers," "Collier," "Fahnestock."

For Colors.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the hands of the painter and colorist. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., Chicago Branch, State and Fifth Streets, Chicago.

## Democratic-Northwest. AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.

An unsolvable puzzle—where some of the professional politicians get their money from.

The Republicans are the only people who can extract any satisfaction out of the tariff deadlock.

Mr. McBride, the boss of the miner's union, was a little late in declaring his fervent friendship for peace.

The trolley car spares neither prince nor plebeian as was shown by the recent killing of Archduke William of Austria.

The strike news no sooner got dull than the Corbett-Jackson newspaper fight was renewed with a vigor worthy of a better cause.

IDA B. WELLS appears to be making quite a good thing—for Ida B. Wells—out of her lectures on the lynching of negroes in the south.

Coxey having deserted his army, its members might place themselves in communication with the recruiting officers of China and Japan.

SENATOR Congress should say: "Let the British have the Nicaragua Canal Company." Then wouldn't somebody kick themselves for having overplayed that bluff.

The Hawaiian royalists are a little late in declaring in favor of annexation. Had they done so eighteen months ago much trouble would have been avoided.

The conduct of a number of women at a recent election of school trustees in New Jersey was not calculated to increase the number of those who favor woman suffrage.

Gov. Packer was no longer a "bad boy," but was an "angel of charity," when he took that train load of provisions to the sufferers by the forest fires in northern Wisconsin.

Was there any connection between the refusal of Mr. Harrison and Gov. McKinley to take part in the Maine campaign and the Presidential aspirations of one Thomas B. Reed?

The New York Democracy doesn't act like a party preparing to get licked, and it isn't. On the contrary, it is preparing to give the puppets of Tom. Platt their usual thrashing.

MISSOURI Democrats will not lack enlightenment during this year's campaign, which will be participated in by Vice President Stevenson, Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and other prominent Democrats residing outside the State.

The sugar trust evidently expects to see a duty imposed on raw sugar by the new tariff law, or it would not be working so hard to pile up its warehouses all of the available raw sugar of the world before the new tariff goes into effect.

It may be that President Cleveland is wrong about the tariff, and that his plans will be thwarted by the six or eight Democratic Senators who are protectionists but if he is wrong more than nine tenths of the Democratic party is in the same fix.

WALTER WILLIAMS wasn't a newspaper man for years for nothing, as he has proven by the good judgement with which he selected the press agent for his Arctic expedition. The recent work of his p. a. has seldom been equalled and never been surpassed.

An item is going the rounds that mosquitoes may be kept out of the windows with kerosene. A more sure way is to hit them on the head with an axe, drawn them, and then disembowel them with a carving knife. Mosquitoes who survive such treatment will be crippled for life.

By a law passed by the late legislature, a board of fruit commissioners is provided for each township, whose duties shall be to endeavor to stamp out the diseases that have become so common and destructive to the fruit crop. The board is to consist of three persons and must be appointed by the trustees upon the application of not less than ten freeholders in the township.

A more senseless proceeding than the polling of the chairmen of the county Democratic committees of New York State by a Republican paper, to ascertain whether they approved or disapproved of Senator Hill's vote against the tariff bill, has seldom been heard of. Whatever those chairmen might think there was no probability that any considerable number of them would publicly disapprove of anything done by Senator Hill, to whom most of them are under obligations.

SAYS an exchange, a housekeeper who was recommended to try cucumbers as a remedy for cockroaches, strewed the floor with pieces of the peel cut not very thin and watched the sequel. The pests covered the peel in a short time so that it could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture. The second night this was tried the number of the cockroaches was reduced to a quarter and none were left alive on the third night.

THERE are more working days in the year of the American workman than of any other save the Hungarian. The latter works 312 days in the year, and thus has almost no holiday save Sunday. The number of working days in the American year is 308. This is the same as the Dutch; it is thirty days more than the English, forty days more than the Russian, and from six to eighteen days more than the working year of any other European country. It is noteworthy that even newly arrived immigrants keep American holidays.

MEN like to have their sweethearts and wives popular with women as well as men. Something akin to suspicion creeps into the mind of the man who sees the woman he admires flaunting openly her indifference to her sister women. There must be some flaw in her disposition, he argues, and though he may delight in her society, her bright ways, and tyrannical little airs, he doesn't ask her to marry him, but goes off and chooses some one who has so many girl friends that she has to have at least ten bridesmaids, and the church is hardly large enough to hold the admiring womankind who have come to see their dear girl married.—Ex.

It is stated that coal ashes are valuable for sanitary purposes, especially as a purifier of vaults and other foul places. Coal ashes, says the writer, are a great absorbent and take up not only moisture, but poisonous gases and odors. A few ashes thrown into vaults will take away all foul odors and also go a long way toward killing germs of disease. It is much better than lime or any chemicals. Besides it renders such places easily cleansed and the mixture makes a splendid fertilizer for a field or garden. At this particular time when fevers and other diseases are raging in many places this information is timely.

A venerable philosopher says:—"The great trouble with the world and all its complaining people nowadays hinges on the one fact that the people all want plenty of money without the trouble of working for it. Our boasted modern inventions have had the effect of emasculating—in other words, they have had a tendency to make men want to shirk manual labor, while at the same time their love for luxury has increased away out of proportion to their love for labor. People used to work a good deal harder than they do now and got along very comfortably with a good deal less, and labor strikes were comparatively unknown. In some respects our boasted 'modern civilization' is a curse to the country, at any rate there is something radically wrong about our existing social condition."

The Greatest Sufferers in the World are women; their delicate organizations being particularly susceptible to derangement and disease. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., purifies the blood and cures all the sicknesses peculiar to the sex; it fortifies the system against the disease incident to old age. It is the best medicine in the world.

Color in Horses.

"A good deal of importance is attached by expert horse buyers to the color of horses, particularly with regard to their legs," said a Western stockman. "The best horses I have ever known had their feet and legs marked with white. It is proverbial that sorrel and chestnut horses with white upon their legs are good natured, while horses of the same color

## IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

without a dash of white are often found to be unsafe animals. Many people think that the parti-colored horses belonging to circuses are selected for their oddity, but they are really chosen on account of their gentleness and docility. It is said that a black horse cannot stand the heat, and white horses have been pronounced as unsuited to cold. The physiognomy of horses is also much regarded. If he is full and broad between the eyes, he is supposed to have superior sense, and to be easily trained, but if he has a sharp, narrow face, be careful how much you trust."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Dr. Hand's Colic Cure in Ohio.

CHANDLER, O., May 4th, 1893. I heartily recommend Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children. My baby had colic so bad I was almost worn out. A lady friend told me of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. I bought a 25c bottle and both baby and myself now have sweet and refreshing sleep. I also find Dr. Hand's Pleasant Physic of great benefit to myself and child.

Respectfully yours, MRS. GEO. BOYD.

Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children, 25c. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon.

THE Delaware Herald puts McKinley protection in a nut shell when it says: Manufacturers tied up effectually to a home market that is not equal to the output.

Agriculture compelled to sell its products in the cheapest and buy its supplies in the dearest market.

On the day that the Coxey army attempted to invade the capitol at Washington, Tom Reed and an ex-Confederate Colonel were standing side by side on the portico of the capitol. "What do you think of that?" Said Reed, referring to the commonwealers. "It is the proudest day of my life said the Southerner. I do not see a single southern man, white or black, in that army; they are all from the hot beds of protection, and the Coxeyites have marched here from the McKinley district of Ohio." Reed had nothing more to say.

The People's State Convention.

The programme for the Populist State Convention Columbus, August 10th and 11th, is nearly completed. As has been indicated the travels of the delegates to the capitol in caravans is to be the most interesting feature. Chairman T. T. Cresser, of the Populist State Committee, Springfield, has notified P. J. Fishback, Chairman of the local committee of arrangements at Columbus, that the state has been divided into four divisions, and Marshals appointed for wagon trains to attend the convention.

The Chairman of each County Committee will act as guides to the Marshal of the division in which he is located. Each division is to be composed of certain counties grouped with a view to the convenience of location. The counties of each division are to mass in the one nearest Columbus, and in the county in which the assembly is affected, a division meeting is to be held just before the caravan starts on its travels toward the capitol. The following are the divisions:

Northeast Division No. 1—Allen, Cook, Marshall, Canton, Ohio; Ashland, Ashtabula, Carroll, Columbiana, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Holmes, Huron, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas and Wayne.

Northeast Division No. 2—Thos. N. Hickman, Marshal, Mt. Gilead; Allen, Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Delaware, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Logan, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Union, Van Wert, Williams, Wood and Wyandot.

Southwest Division No. 3—E. P. Burnside, Marshal, Mechanicsburg; Adams, Brown, Clark, Champaign, Clermont, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Highland, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Pickaway, Pike, Preble, Ross, Scioto and Warren.

Southeast Division No. 4—Captain J. C. H. Cobb, Marshal, Wellston; Athens, Belmont, Fairfield, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Licking, Meigs, Monroe, Noble, Perry and Vinton.

In order to introduce Chamberlain's Cough Remedy here we sold several dozen bottles on strict guarantee and have found every bottle did good service. We have used it ourselves and find it superior to any other. W. L. Moxam, Jarvisville, W. Va. For sale by D. J. Humphrey Napoleon, Ohio. Im

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Remarkable Cases of Its Occurrence in and Effect on Human Bodies.

Medical literature of this country as well as that of England and continental Europe relates many remarkable instances of the spontaneous combustion of the human body. In all such cases, which are the more interesting on account of their comparative rarity, the victim has been a person addicted to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, either as a beverage or in the form of a bath. Little by little all the water and other liquids of the body are replaced by alcohol, and then all that is necessary to cause a catastrophe is to find some means of applying flame to the spirituous gases which are escaping from every pore. Occasionally the breath of the poor victim is fired while lighting a pipe or a cigar, or it may be that a flame comes in contact with and lights the alcoholic vapors which are escaping from some other portion of the body. When once the fire is applied, a bluish flame extends very rapidly to all parts of the body, leaving it a shapeless mass of charred flesh and calcined bones. In many instances attempts have been made to extinguish the flames with water, but always without success. When the affected parts of the victim are touched, a fatty matter attaches itself to the finger, still continuing to burn and giving off a very disagreeable odor, something similar to that which arises from burning a mixture of horn, hair and wool.

During all this time a thick black smoke arises from the body and attaches itself to the surface of all objects with which it comes in contact, the "set-dings" from it being in the form of a sweat, unctuous to the touch and of an unbearable fetor. In the majority of such cases combustion is only arrested when the flesh has been reduced to cracklings and the bone to powder. Vincent, in his "Curiosities Respecting Man," says, "Commonly the feet and portion of the head are not burned, but usually when the combustion is finished it is difficult to believe that the incinerated mass is all that is left of a human body."—St. Louis Republic.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The English Druggist Compared With His Fellow Traveller in America.

The commercial traveler in England is little different from his American brother, pursuing the same line of policy in "getting there" so far as securing trade is concerned. His invariable rule, however, is that his first price given to a local merchant is his last and only one. There is no going in the morning with an offer and then in the afternoon with an extra inducement to make the trade. This being the invariable rule, it saves much labor and apprehension in the mind of the buyer that he has not done so well as he could have done with more diplomacy.

Everything is done for the comfort of the traveler, and at the hotels a special apartment called the commercial room is set apart for his exclusive use. In this room smoking is prohibited until 9 p. m., a place being devoted to that purpose at other times. The traveler takes his meals in the commercial room, the dinner being a set affair in which all travelers in the house generally participate. The oldest man is at the head of the table and is called the president, while at the foot is the youngest man, and he is termed vice president. Selections of food are often made by vote, and two or three will club together for special dishes or wines, the president generally putting the question.

A dinner cost in this way from 50 to 75 cents and other meals in proportion, very good food and service being had throughout Great Britain and Ireland at these prices. At these dinners and in the general conversation no introduction of one to the other, if strangers, is necessary, and all join in the general conversation and story telling, a trait common to the whole brotherhood of commercial travelers, be they found in London, New York or Kamchatka.—Hardware.

## Quarter Deck and Gangway.

Quarter deck originated from the arrangement that the portion of the deck so called was about one-fourth of the whole space. Fore or forward castle received its name as being the principal part of the ship in which the fighting took place, being raised much above the level of the other part of the deck and holding a commanding position. Poop, the raised afterpart of the ship, set apart for officers, both in meaning and derivation, comes from the Latin.

Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galleys of the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans, it having been a board which ran along the whole length, serving as a passage for the rowers to and from their seats. It was also utilized as a resting place for the mast and sail when not in use. The term now denotes a place of exit or entrance from or to a vessel, generally from the shore, by means of a long plank or platform.—Chambers' Journal.

## The Way of Long Twilight.

On first thought it seems to be a rather paradoxical statement that the nearer we approach to the equator the shorter is that intermediate stage or transition from day to night and from night to day, which we call "twilight." This being the case, however, the period of duration of "the dim, uncertain light" in all tropical countries is very short when compared with that of countries of high northern or southern latitude. The explanation is this: On the equator the sun's path is at exact right angles with the horizon. The last beam of light fades from view when the sun is at 18 degrees below the horizon. This 18 degree mark is quickly reached at the equator for reasons given in the first sentence of this explanation. The farther from the equator we get the less become the angles which the sun's course makes with the horizon, and the longer the time required for him to reach the 18 degree mark hence the longer the period of twilight.—St. Louis Republic.

## Chinamon and Cholera.

A decoction of chinamon is recommended as a drink to be taken early in localities where there is typhoid fever or cholera, for chinamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes. Even its scent kills them, while it is perfectly harmless to human beings. It is said that the essence of chinamon, when exposed in the sickroom, will kill typhoid bacilli in 12 hours and prevent fresh cases.—Kansas City Times.

## DORRIS' SHOE STRINGS.

On Dorris' feet Are the smallest of two, But surely some of his Enchanted his shoes, For never found its way into print, Walk, row or ride, In church or at tennis, Her shoes come united.

At times it is trying, But what can I do When poor Dorris murmurs, "Oh, bother that shoe!" No down I must stop In the dust and dirt To tie up the shoe Of that dear little girl. These precious girl tyrants We cannot rebel, For even their ribbons Are fitted with their spell, Since old fashioned aprons No longer they use, They tie the poor man To the strings of their shoes. —Vassar Miscellaneous.

## BAKERS' BREAD.

A Few Facts About a Somewhat Familiar Article of Food.

Styles change in bread, as in everything else, and shapes that were more or less familiar 10 years ago are now not made at all. Every baker tries to have something distinctive about his output, and almost every baker thinks his bread is the best. So everybody who buys bakers' bread knows there is really a great difference in it in appearance and taste. The housewife makes wheat bread of one kind or flour; the baker makes it generally of three—two brands of spring wheat flour and one of winter wheat, mixed, with the result of making a finer, whiter, smoother loaf. Bakers do not all agree as to the exact proportions in which these flours should be mixed.

Graham flour is made of the entire grain of the wheat ground up together; gluten flour of that part of the wheat grain which contains the gluten. Rye graham flour is made of the entire grain of the rye; the rye flour used in the ordinary rye bread is usually mixed with wheat flour in proportions varying from a little wheat up to half wheat. Of the bread sold in American bakeries about 85 per cent is wheat, the remaining 15 per cent being divided about equally among graham, rye and gluten. In German bakeries the proportion of rye bread sold is very much greater.

Bakers are all the time getting up new shapes in bread, and there can scarcely be said to be any absolutely standard form, though there are some that are practically so—the oblong, the round, the long, round, French stick, Vienna stick and Vienna loaf. There are now about 18 shapes that are more or less commonly sold. And these breads are made of about as many different kinds of dough. For instance, there is a New England dough, a Vienna dough, and so on, each being composed of a different blend of materials and mixed and handled differently.

Perhaps as nearly standard as any of these shapes is the one known as New England. This is an oblong loaf with square corners. Almost all of these breads are made in different sizes. The New England is made in at least five, which are sold at 5 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents and 30 cents. Usually the 30 cent loaf is made to weigh a trifle more than the 10 cent loaves would weigh. The smallest sized New England loaf is the one most sold, as is the case with all breads made in sizes, but the 5 cent and 10 cent loaves are in large demand, and there is a steady sale for the loaves at 25 and 30 cents. The larger of the two big loaves is sometimes cut in two and sold in halves. The big loaves are sold to boarding houses and to private families also. Some folks like a crust, and some like the inside. The big loaves are especially desirable for those who like the inside. They have proportionately weight less crust than the smaller loaves, and they can be so cut as to be served in almost any form that may be desired, with crust or without.

Breads for hotels and restaurants are generally made in special shape. They use a shape corresponding to New England, and many restaurants that don't want so much crust take a bread that is made in loaves about 18 inches in length, and not very wide, baked separately, but laid close together, so that the loaves have crust on the ends only. Some hotels buy this kind of bread, but hotels generally use more French bread and Vienna sticks. Taking all the people together, old and young, it is probable that about three-quarters like their bread crusty.—New York Sun.

## What It Was.

"What is that gash on Pinder's face?" "Oh, that is a mark of respect." "A mark of respect?" "Yes, he's got more respect now for the man that put it there than he had before."—Atlanta Constitution.

Gounod received his first instruction in music from his mother, who was a distinguished pianist. He won the grand prize at the Paris conservatory when he was 21.

## Temperature of the Earth.

Goldsmith's Geographical Magazine is authority for the statement that the temperature of the earth increases one degree on an average for every 55 feet of descent into its interior, basing its conclusions on observations made at the great shaft at Spengenberg, Germany, which is the deepest boring ever made by man—4,173 feet. At such a rate of increase the earth's temperature of only 200 miles is 18,000 degrees above the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. One curious point in this connection is that 18,000 degrees is Professor Rosetti's estimate of the probable temperature of the sun.—St. Louis Republic.

## THE TALE OF A DOVE.

A Strange Incident in the Closing Scenes of a Murderer's Life.

"I can recall a strange incident that has never found its way into print," said a member of the New York congressional delegation to a Post reporter. "It happened in Long Island, in the Queens county jail, and to say the least, is tinged with a strangeness. Patrick Casey, a Long Island City policeman, was an inmate of the jail, under the sentence of death for the deliberate murder of his superior officer, Sergeant Cunniff. The representative in congress from the First congressional district of New York, James W. Covert, was Casey's counsel, and succeeded in having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. On the day Casey was sentenced to death a pure white dove flew in the courtroom window and alighted on his shoulder.

"The dove refused to be removed, accompanied Casey back to his cell and became his constant companion. At the same time Charles Rugg, the notorious negro murderer, was also an inmate of the jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Mrs. Lydia Mayne and her daughter. Just previous to the day set for his trial Rugg escaped from the jail, but two days later was captured and returned to the jail. The day of his capture was the day set for Casey's removal to Sing Sing to serve his life sentence. As he was being taken from the jail and while in the sheriff's office being prepared for his journey Rugg was led in by his captors. All this time the dove had been perched on Casey's shoulder, but as soon as Rugg was led in the dove flew from Casey's shoulder and over to Rugg, alighting on his shoulder, cooing as if it had found a long lost friend.

"All efforts on the part of Casey to call it back were vain, and as Rugg was led back to the cell which he had escaped the dove went with him. It remained with him up to the morning of the execution. On that morning as Rugg marched up the scaffold the dove was perched on his shoulder and remained there until the black cap was drawn over his face. As soon as that was done the dove flew out one of the jail windows and was never seen around the jail again."—Washington Post.

## END FOUR OUTING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Visit picturesque Mackinac Island. It will only cost you about \$12.50 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland. For the round trip, including meals and berth. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, accommodations, bath-rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Potoski, Chicago, "See," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The cabins, parlors and staterooms of these steamers are designed for the complete entertainment of humanity under home conditions; the palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments, makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHAEFER, G. P. & T. A. D. & C. Detroit, Mich.

## BLASTING GELATIN.

One of the Most Important Explosives, and How It is Made.

By far the most important as well as the latest form of dynamite or solidified nitroglycerin are those designated not too happily as "blasting gelatin." Many persons imagine, quite naturally, that these consist of some form of gelatin, isinglass or glue, converted by chemical means into a powerful explosive. But "blasting gelatin" contains no particle whatever of gelatin, properly so called, the term being applied to a mixture of nitroglycerin and a nitrocellulose. It is prepared at Ardier, in Yorkshire, N. B., by heating nitroglycerin in "jackets" pans to between 40 and 60 degrees and water at 60 degrees C.—140 degrees F.—a certain proportion of dry gun cotton of the "soluble" kind. A current of hot water at 60 degrees C.—140 degrees F.—circulating between the outer and inner pans keeps the contents of the latter at the required temperature, and the mixing is effected by mechanical stirrers.

Any rise of temperature above 45 degrees C.—113 degrees F.—is quickly checked by turning into the outer "jacket" a stream of cold water in place of the hot for a time. In the course of about an hour the nitrocellulose is dissolved in the nitroglycerin, the two bodies uniting to form a more or less stiff homogeneous jelly. It may indeed be compared to the photographic collodion, thickened by evaporation, the gun cotton having been dissolved not in the usual alcohol-ether mixture, but in nitroglycerin. When composed of 98 per cent of the latter, with 7 per cent cotton, we get a most powerful explosive. Mr. G. MacRobert, the manager at Ardier, observes upon this point:

"Of all the nitroglycerin explosives blasting gelatin is the strongest. If the energy of dynamite be represented by 100, that of blasting gelatin will be 150. Nitroglycerin itself shows less energy than blasting gelatin."—Nineteenth Century.

A great idea is usually original to more than one discoverer. Great ideas come when the world needs them. They surround the world's ignorance and press for admission.—A. Phelps.

## Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

Is a certain cure for Chronic Eye, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

## TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powder. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O.

Do you not wish to save money, clothes, time, labor, fuel, and health, if possible? All these can be saved by the use of Dobbins' Electric Soap. Try it once. We say this, knowing that if you try it, once, you will always use it. It is economy to save one, two or three cents on the price of a bar of soap, and lose five dollars or more, in spoiled, tender rotted clothing, ruined by the strong soda in the poor soap? Washing powders, concentrated lye, and cheap soaps, are low priced, to be sure, but they are terribly expensive, taking ruined clothing into account.

## REMEMBER.

Dobbins' Electric Soap preserves clothes washed with it. Bleaches white ones, brightens colored ones. Softens linens and other blankets and contains nothing to injure the most delicate fabric. Ask your grocer for it. Take nothing else in its place. Read carefully all that is said on the two wrappers and see that our name is on each.

DOBBINS' SOAP MFG CO., Successors to L. A. Cragin & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## NOTICE TO TEACHERS!

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Bebee Law the Henry county Board of Examiners will hold examinations for teachers in the basement of the Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the following dates, to-wit:

2d	do	do	October
do	do	do	November.
do	do	do	December.
do	do	do	February
do	do	do	March.
do	do	do	April.
do	do	do	May.
do	do	do	June.

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock a.m.

Evidence of good moral character will be required of all candidates; that evidence to be a personal knowledge of the Examiners concerning the applicant, or certificates of good moral character from some reliable source.

MRS. SUE WELSTEAD, CHAS. E. REYNOLDS, Examiners. W. A. WASH.

## REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT 30th Day.

REVIVO produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all other fails. Some men will remain thin, weak, and nervous, and will never recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Loss of Vitality, Impotency, Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Power, Failing Memory, Watting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which make one feel stale, listless, or nervous. It not only cures by acting on the seat of disease, but it is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and consumption. It is a tonic on having REVIVO, no matter how long you have been ill. It costs \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee. Write to us for a free trial bottle. Circular free. Address: REVIVO MEDICINE CO., 835 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Napoleon, O., by D. J. Humphrey, druggist.

## PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a person to obtain a patent, he must have an invention that is new, useful, and non-obvious. It is not enough to have an idea; it must be embodied in a concrete form. A patent is a legal right granted by the government to an inventor, giving him the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention for a limited period of time. To obtain a patent, one must file an application with the Patent Office, which will be examined by a patent examiner. If the invention is found to be eligible for a patent, a patent will be granted. The cost of obtaining a patent can be quite high, but it is often worth the expense, as it can provide a significant financial return